

NO PARTISANSHIP, COL. HARVEY TOLD

Ambassador to Britain Says
President Warned Him
During Recent Visit.

SEEKS A LASTING PACT

More 'Power in Lead Kindly
Light' Than in Any
Fighting Anthem.

PRAISES HARDING GENIUS

Departing Diplomat Talks of
Task Before Him at Lotos
Club Dinner.

When Col. George Harvey called at the White House to receive final instructions before going abroad as Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, the President asked him to remember that all partisanship should be abandoned at the water's edge.

This fact was made known by Col. Harvey last night to his fellow members of the Lotos Club, who gave him a good-bye dinner in the club house. He also indicated that as Ambassador he intended to work for a durable agreement between the United States and Great Britain. He predicted that President Harding's genius for cooperation would "fetch the entire English speaking race into harmonious relationship so nearly perfect, both materially and spiritually, that all mankind would realize in the near future that there was more power and glory in 'Lead, Kindly Light' than in all the fighting anthems of the world."

The new Ambassador talked briefly and for the most part held to a vein of friendly banter, in which critics of his appointment were not forgotten. He was introduced by Chester S. Lord, president of the club.

Needs Club's Confirmation.

Col. Harvey's speech follows in full: "Mr. Lord and Gentlemen: "I take it to be a fair inference from what your chairman has said that the reason for my occupying this honored place on this night is that I have been designated by the President to represent our country abroad. The appointment, I understand, now requires only confirmation by the Lotos Club to make it effective. I shall leave to others, if they feel so inclined, the task which, frankly, would be appalling to me, of presenting for your consideration, faith and arguments designed to influence your minds in rendering a favorable decision. The utmost that I can say on my own behalf is that I have been a member of this society for thirty years, and that in the pride arising from that circumstance I find due and sufficient reason for your most gracious forbearance. "I have never been an Ambassador before, consequently I am unable to depict with any degree of accuracy the obligations which, with becoming humility, I am about to assume. Happily, thanks to Mr. Finley Peter Dunne, I am relieved of the necessity of trying. 'An Ambassador, Hennessey,' said Mr. Dooley years ago, is a man that's no more use abroad than he would be at home.' Another way of putting it more concretely in the present instance is to be found in the astute observation of a friendly commentator, to the effect that I have yet to demonstrate my fitness for the position, if I have any—an undeniable proposition, in the words commonly affected by Mr. Henry James, and analogized most aptly by our old friend, Mark Twain, when he remarked that our jury system would be perfect for the difficulty of finding twelve men who knew nothing and could not read.

Must Not Criticize Critics.

"Other allusions bearing more directly upon the case now before your court I might adduce in profusion from the public prints, to say nothing of reports of Congressional debates duly presented by our venerable friend the Congressional Record. Nevertheless, I am frank to admit, if not indeed to boast, that if I had been assigned the interesting task of recapitulating the imperfections of this appointment I could easily have surpassed in convincement and variety any of the endeavors along that line which have been brought to my attention. But, for obvious reasons, I have come to appreciate the impropriety of criticizing critics and I reluctantly refrain.

"I may, however, confess unblushingly that I have been favored to a degree by friends and acquaintances, and others, with abundance of recommendations. These written and verbal communications have taken the form partly of criticism and partly of suggestion. Those of the former class have resolved generally into disapproval of one expression or at times even of holding convictions. With such I cannot fully concur.

By way of helpful hints perhaps the most striking that has reached me during the entire week of my career as a diplomat arose from a disagreement between two rugged sons of Vermont, one of whom asserted that the safest course for an Ambassador was to 'lead and think,' while the other, with yet greater prudence, insisted that the sure way to succeed was to 'just set.' The wisdom of these sage admonitions, as you will note presently, wins my complete acquiescence.

Warned by President.

"There arise a few things, however, which I think I may say to you without evoking special disapprobation.

"When last week, for example, I waited upon the President, conformably to custom, to receive final instructions, I was requested to remember that all partisanship should be abandoned at the water's edge. Inasmuch as I have voted four times for Democratic candidates and four times for Republican candidates for the Presidency, compliance with this injunction did not seem difficult. I might, in fact, have remarked in passing that formerly I was a Cleveland Democrat, and quite probably would be now, if that sturdy statesman were still alive and well, but that, in the existing circumstances, I am a Harding Republican—a distinction, I beg you to observe, in party label only, without noticeable difference in American policy.

"In any case, I am wholly unable to perceive why a citizen of the United States cannot represent his country without appearing as either a sycophant or a washbuckler now, as a guest, nor can fail to evince appreciation of the exceptional hospitality invariably extended by a hostess such as we all know England to be.

"So far as the position of Ambassador to the Court of St. James's is concerned, it is a great honor, of course; but like all other public offices, it is only what holds makes of it—an opportunity, not a restriction.

"What is needed by the two countries now, as I interpret the situation, is less of tentative compromise than of com-

Police Use Tear Gas to Capture Assassin

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
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LESSONS learned in the world war were put into practical use by the Paris police this morning in order to capture an armed man who had tried to assassinate a woman. A policeman gained access to a room adjoining that occupied by the man and after piercing the wall attacked him with tear gas.

Crowds lined the street watching the police preparations to capture the man. However, as the gas penetrated into the room where the man was he shouted: "The gas won't get me!"

Then, half blinded, he drew a revolver and fired two shots into his body, dying as the police broke down the door.

Heads the Club as Sponsor.

"Mutual respect, mutual confidence, mutual tolerance—these are the essentials of that genius for cooperation which has already won for our President the hearts of our own people and is destined, I sincerely believe, to fetch the entire English speaking race into harmonious relationship so nearly perfect, both materially and spiritually, that all mankind will realize in the near future that there is more power and glory in 'Lead, Kindly Light' than in all the fighting anthems of the world."

My heart goes out to you, my friends of the dear old Lotos Club. I cannot thank you enough for this splendid tribute. I shall not try. I hold you to be my sponsors. I shall do my best to justify your kindly expectancy in the earnest hope that when I return, as now when I leave, I shall continue to be persona grata in your gracious estimation. Again, my Lord and gentlemen, I thank you from the bottom of my heart."

Tribute From President.

A note from President Harding was read by Charles W. Price, secretary of the club. "The circumstances were such that I could accept, I would greatly rejoice to be there and join in paying tribute to this distinguished American. It has been my pleasure to express my confidence in him by naming him for the principal post in the diplomatic service of our Republic, which is itself an assurance of my high regard for him and my very great confidence in him."

Col. Henry Watterson, Col. Harvey's old ally in pro and anti-Wilson strategy, was also heard from. He wrote that he felt sure Ambassador Harvey would come off second best in no emergency and would adequately represent us in a post requiring a man who is "not only the embodiment of wholehearted Americanism, but an expert in the arts of diplomacy and a giant at the festive board."

Mr. Lord attested the pride of the Lotos men in the useful achievements of their fellow member and in his "vast prophetic vision." Keying his early remarks to the evening's pitch of badinage, Mr. Lord, after recalling the remarks of the speaker, said that the club he was a victim of political lockjaw and, therefore, could not say anything worth while. Col. Harvey could not be imagined as afflicted with political or any other sort of lockjaw.

"We know," Mr. Lord said finally, "that George Harvey is an American from the sole of his feet to the crown of his intellectual cranium and that, regardless of politics and politicians and nincompoops and persons affected by brainstorm, his one and only purpose will be to serve America."

George Ade, pinch hitting for Senator

Brandegee of Connecticut, who was kept in Washington by the vote on the peace resolution, sprang a new piece of the table of the two Georges. "It is written," he said, "in a language which our guest of honor will not hear again for a long time, for he is about to sail for Europe." The table had to do with a famous George who got a lot of publicity by cutting down a cherry tree, and a subsequent George who decided it was his duty to cut down all the vegetation in sight.

"The famous George told the Truth when cross-examined," according to George Ade, "but the second George voluntarily played it on a Slide Trombone. He told the Truth so frequently and in such quantities that there was nothing left to tell, whereupon the people came out of their Storm Cellars and resumed their Crocheting. Moral: Anybody who is overaddicted to Truth is sure to wind up somewhere or other."

James T. Williams, Jr., editor of the Boston Transcript, hailed Col. Harvey as a "master craftsman," as "New England's contribution to the nation," as a "mighty fighter for the integrity of America," to whom "we owe the fact that cowardice is not as much the curse of American politics as it was, because the pen is, indeed, mightier than the sword when wielded by Col. Harvey."

He hoped that the Ambassador would be "as successful in cementing Anglo-Saxon friendship as he has been in overcoming sham and hypocrisy in American life."

Job Hedges, of course, had a lot of fun with the Colonel. "He may be a good listener, but he always speaks first and then listens," was one of his darts of raillery. He begged the Colonel to "tell 'em over there that they have something we haven't and wish we had," the meaning of which seemed plain to all the diners, and also to assure England that the people of New York want an 8 cent fare.

"And so light on this 'hands across the sea' business," counseled Mr. Hedges. "It's been overdone. It is taken for granted that the American and British people are a unit and that any one who tries to make trouble is a common enemy." Mr. Hedges, touching on Col. Harvey's political record, said: "Nothing prepares a man to be a good Republican like trying first intellectually to be a Democrat and finding that nobody knows what you're talking about."

The Harvey of thirty-eight years ago, then a reporter on the Chicago Daily News, was appraised by Melville E. Stone, the recently retired general manager of the Associated Press, who was editing the Daily News in those days. "I have known Col. Harvey as a 'master politician' in the higher sense, and said that his feat in relation to the nomination and election of two Presidents of opposite parties had never been duplicated here, and probably not in England or France. As a reporter at the Chicago convention last summer Mr. Sullivan said he found the real power to reside in Col. Harvey, who, Mr. Sullivan said later, excelled in 'certain qualities of fineness and gentility.'"

Arthur Brisbane thought Harvey's work was done, not as editor of his weekly, but as a newspaper editor, years ago. Mr. Brisbane said that Warren G. Harding would be a successful President because he had been successful at that most difficult task, making a country newspaper "useful, truthful and profitable."

A telegram also was received from Will Hay, comedian and general.

Others at the speakers' table were Ogden Mills Reid, Dr. Alexander C. Humphreys, Morgan J. O'Brien, Frank A. Munsey and Delos W. Cook.

SEEKS LAND IN GUATEMALA.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

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GUATEMALA CITY, April 30.—Attracted by the splendid pasture lands of Guatemala, the Inter-American Agricultural and Cattle Company is negotiating for the purchase of a tract of 22,000 acres near the Cordoba section of the International Railroad close to Peten, Bactros. The company intends to ship cattle and frozen meat to the United States.

PLEDGE TO FRANCE GIVEN BY VETERANS

American Field Service Association Upholds Stand on German Reparations.

2 AMBASSADORS SPEAK

Jusserand and Herriek Attend Annual Reunion and Discuss Readjustment Problems.

More than 500 members of the American Field Service Association, an organization made up of Americans who served overseas in ambulance units before the United States entered the war, held their second annual reunion last night at the Hotel Pennsylvania. They signed resolutions approving the attitude of France on German reparations and declaring that if the occasion ever arose they would be glad to go back for more service for France.

Speakers were Jules Jusserand, French Ambassador to the United States; Myron T. Herriek, newly appointed Ambassador to France; Paul D. Craig, president of the American Field Service; and Will Irwin, the writer.

Ambassador Herriek said that the cooperation of France, Great Britain and the United States is the real safeguard of lasting peace to-day, just as it was essential to victory in the war. "This is one human triangle," he said, "which admits of only one solution—mutual understanding and faith. Everybody—that is, every sensible body—looks forward to an era of peace and international cooperation. But not every one who cries 'Peace, peace!' aids in the abolition of the cause of war. It is necessary for each nation to take at once that step which will make the most practical contribution to the consummation of a real peace."

Ambassador Jusserand said that France to-day is making as hard a fight as she made before Verdun. One of the strongest indications of the friendly assistance of the United States, he said, was seen when President Harding appointed Mr. Herriek Ambassador to France. He then discussed in some detail the financial condition of France at present and the relation of German reparations to the economic readjustment of the country.

Lieut.-Col. A. Platt Andrew, who was toastmaster, read the following message from Marshal Petain: "On the occasion of the second reunion of the American Field Service I send you the warmest compliments and expressions of gratitude for the material and moral aid generously offered during the first days of the war."

SWEDEN PLANS HEAVY ADVANCES IN TARIFF

500 Commodities Affected; Some Duties Up 100 P. C.

Stockholm, April 30.—The Government to-day introduced a bill in the Riksdag for a provisional increase of import duties on more than 500 different kinds of commodities. The increases include 100 per cent. on furniture, wall paper, textiles, glass, china, earthenware and metals, and 50 per cent. ad valorem on motors, locomotives and tramway cars. It is proposed to retain these duties until July, 1922.

SPAIN SEES DANGER IN AMERICAN IDEAS

'La Libertad' Attacks Current Opinion Here.

MADRID, April 29.—The charge that

current opinion in America is dangerous

to the peace of the world is made in an

editorial printed by La Libertad to-day

on Spanish-American relations. The

newspaper says:

"Publicists and champions of the new

imperialism there are fostering the ten-

dency of the North American mind to

proclaim itself the mandatory and ex-

ecutor of all kinds of provincial designs.

They are making the superiority of their

race over all the other races of the earth

into a dogma and are preaching the

necessity of organizing a military and

naval power which shall become an arm

for performing tasks confided to them

by God.

"These ideas of domination are those

which guide those men in Cuba, Santo

Domingo, Mexico and Panama and

justify through the deeds and conduct

the immense moral value of Washing-

ton's and Lincoln's work and denature

the Monroe Doctrine, transforming what

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